

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 253.

LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ABSTRACTED THE COIN

Colored Laborer Helps Himself to Silver Money.

PUBLIC TREASURY ROBBED.

While Counting and Weighing the Funds in the Vaults at Washington, Thomas Martin Planted a Few Shining Dollars.

Washington Aug 6—During the progress of count and weighing of silver in the vaults of the treasury incident to the transfer of the government funds to the new United States treasury Thomas Martin, a colored laborer engaged in handling the bags was arrested upon a charge of abstracting silver from the vaults.

A shortage of \$10 was found Monday in the weight of one of the bags. An other shortage of \$18 was found and as Martin was suspected a watch was put upon him when he left the vaults during the noon rest.

After leaving the vault Martin went into the subbasement where there is a pile of firewood and hid the 18 silver dollars among the sticks. As soon as he had left the cellar the light was turned on and the money discovered.

Martin was arrested and made a written confession. Slugs of lead were put into the bags to balance the weight of the coin abstracted. The penalty is a term in the penitentiary of from one to 10 years and a fine of not more than \$500 or both.

GOLD MINTERS

Will Have a Monthly Mail Service During the Winter.

Washington, Aug 6—The hosts that have migrated to the Alaskan and Klondyke gold fields will not be wholly without postal facilities during the coming winter.

There will be one round trip a month to Circle City until July 1 of next year.

While no route is specially designated it will be via the Chilkoot Pass. The service carried only letter mail no provision being made for other classes of matter. Heavy mail has been carried so far under a contract for five steamer trips via the Yukon river and the last of the five trips will be started from San Francisco about Sept. 1. It is doubtful whether the last expedition can proceed all the way for in the latter part of September the Yukon is usually frozen over.

The fourth expedition carrying the mails over this course is now en route. The contract allows the carriage of mails to the extent of five tons in weight and by the time the mails now on the way reach the Circle City district and are forwarded into the diggings into which the rush has been made the prospectors will be supplied with reading material.

OHIO POSTMASTERS

Several Republicans Will Believe as Many Democrats.

Washington, Aug 6—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Ohio: Armand Brown, vice E. A. Lindsay, vice J. E. Dunn removed; Aspinwall Ashtabula county, vice W. E. Green, vice J. H. McClure removed; Berghorn Jefferson county, H. W. Allison, vice C. A. Johnson removed; Dupont Putnam county, J. C. Myers, vice J. L. Haworth removed; Louisville Carroll county, B. W. Adair, vice John Scott removed; Marlboro Stark county, J. F. Werner, vice J. Z. Lamlied removed; Middlefield Geauga county, W. J. Grant, vice M. J. Johnson removed; Morrisonsville Clinton county, J. B. Snodgrass, vice J. E. Hayes, removed; Mount Blanchard Hancock county, Jerome Smith, vice E. J. Mansure, removed; New Dover Union county, T. B. Carson, vice John Donnewell removed; North Eaton Lorain county, B. T. Mills, vice J. M. Hathaway removed; Perrisville Fulton county, Jacob Ziegler, vice Jacob Krauss removed; Tellico Galia county, Hugo Plymole, vice Henry Thomas removed; Tiltonville Jefferson county, John Roth, Sr., vice Rudolph Von Marnett removed; Warren Jefferson county, Elizabeth Ewing, vice J. W. N. al removed.

Warning to American shippers
Washington Aug 6—United States Consul Henry Robertson at Hamburg has urgently requested the state department to warn American shippers of dried beer grains to refrain from the practice they have adopted of adulterating the grains with ground corn. He says the bright future of the important trade is threatened by this practice and that already the largest German importers are about to cancel heavy orders and protest drafts upon proof of adulteration of the grains.

No Objection to King Leopold

Washington Aug 6—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the King of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers arbitrator provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

Resisted an Officer

Washington, Aug 6—The United

States consular agent at Freiburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton of Little Rock, who was condemned Jan 26 last to two and a half years' imprisonment, and that he was placed aboard a steamer bound for Baltimore July 22. The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen. Silberberg's offense was that of robbing one of the petty German police.

Trade Negotiations with Tunis.
Washington, Aug 6—Negotiations are now in progress with the French government looking to the conclusion of a treaty of trade and commerce to govern the relations between the United States and Tunis. This is to take the place of the old treaty which does not fit modern conditions and particularly the existing protectorate over Tunis maintained by France.

Washington Notes.
A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

United States officials declare the Klondyke gold fields are entirely within British territory.

Importation of American flour at Tien Tsin is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents.

Customs officers have been instructed to watch closely for goods so marked as to induce the public to believe they were manufactured in the United States.

Dewitt C. Chadwick and E. E. Gessler of Ohio and John E. Purvis of Tennessee, all proofreaders in the government printing office, were ordered to report to the foreman for other assignments.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Entered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmitt.

Washington, Aug 6—The hosts that have migrated to the Alaskan and Klondyke gold fields will not be wholly without postal facilities during the coming winter.

There will be one round trip a month to Circle City until July 1 of next year.

While no route is specially designated it will be via the Chilkoot Pass. The service carried only letter mail no provision being made for other classes of matter. Heavy mail has been carried so far under a contract for five steamer trips via the Yukon river and the last of the five trips will be started from San Francisco about Sept. 1. It is doubtful whether the last expedition can proceed all the way for in the latter part of September the Yukon is usually frozen over.

The fourth expedition carrying the mails over this course is now en route. The contract allows the carriage of mails to the extent of five tons in weight and by the time the mails now on the way reach the Circle City district and are forwarded into the diggings into which the rush has been made the prospectors will be supplied with reading material.

Several Republicans Will Believe as Many Democrats.

Washington, Aug 6—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Ohio: Armand Brown, vice E. A. Lindsay, vice J. E. Dunn removed; Aspinwall Ashtabula county, vice W. E. Green, vice J. H. McClure removed; Berghorn Jefferson county, H. W. Allison, vice C. A. Johnson removed; Dupont Putnam county, J. C. Myers, vice J. L. Haworth removed; Louisville Carroll county, B. W. Adair, vice John Scott removed; Marlboro Stark county, J. F. Werner, vice J. Z. Lamlied removed; Middlefield Geauga county, W. J. Grant, vice M. J. Johnson removed; Morrisonsville Clinton county, J. B. Snodgrass, vice J. E. Hayes, removed; Mount Blanchard Hancock county, Jerome Smith, vice E. J. Mansure, removed; New Dover Union county, T. B. Carson, vice John Donnewell removed; North Eaton Lorain county, B. T. Mills, vice J. M. Hathaway removed; Perrisville Fulton county, Jacob Ziegler, vice Jacob Krauss removed; Tellico Galia county, Hugo Plymole, vice Henry Thomas removed; Tiltonville Jefferson county, John Roth, Sr., vice Rudolph Von Marnett removed; Warren Jefferson county, Elizabeth Ewing, vice J. W. N. al removed.

Warning to American shippers
Washington Aug 6—United States Consul Henry Robertson at Hamburg has urgently requested the state department to warn American shippers of dried beer grains to refrain from the practice they have adopted of adulterating the grains with ground corn. He says the bright future of the important trade is threatened by this practice and that already the largest German importers are about to cancel heavy orders and protest drafts upon proof of adulteration of the grains.

No Objection to King Leopold

Washington Aug 6—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the King of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers arbitrator provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

Resisted an Officer

Washington, Aug 6—The United

States consular agent at Freiburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton of Little Rock, who was condemned Jan 26 last to two and a half years' imprisonment, and that he was placed aboard a steamer bound for Baltimore July 22. The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen. Silberberg's offense was that of robbing one of the petty German police.

Trade Negotiations with Tunis.

Washington, Aug 6—Negotiations are now in progress with the French government looking to the conclusion of a treaty of trade and commerce to govern the relations between the United States and Tunis. This is to take the place of the old treaty which does not fit modern conditions and particularly the existing protectorate over Tunis maintained by France.

Washington Notes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

United States officials declare the Klondyke gold fields are entirely within British territory.

Importation of American flour at Tien Tsin is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents.

Customs officers have been instructed to watch closely for goods so marked as to induce the public to believe they were manufactured in the United States.

Dewitt C. Chadwick and E. E. Gessler of Ohio and John E. Purvis of Tennessee, all proofreaders in the government printing office, were ordered to report to the foreman for other assignments.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Entered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmitt.

Washington, Aug 6—The hosts that have migrated to the Alaskan and Klondyke gold fields will not be wholly without postal facilities during the coming winter.

There will be one round trip a month to Circle City until July 1 of next year.

While no route is specially designated it will be via the Chilkoot Pass. The service carried only letter mail no provision being made for other classes of matter. Heavy mail has been carried so far under a contract for five steamer trips via the Yukon river and the last of the five trips will be started from San Francisco about Sept. 1. It is doubtful whether the last expedition can proceed all the way for in the latter part of September the Yukon is usually frozen over.

The fourth expedition carrying the mails over this course is now en route. The contract allows the carriage of mails to the extent of five tons in weight and by the time the mails now on the way reach the Circle City district and are forwarded into the diggings into which the rush has been made the prospectors will be supplied with reading material.

Several Republicans Will Believe as Many Democrats.

Washington, Aug 6—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Ohio: Armand Brown, vice E. A. Lindsay, vice J. E. Dunn removed; Aspinwall Ashtabula county, vice W. E. Green, vice J. H. McClure removed; Berghorn Jefferson county, H. W. Allison, vice C. A. Johnson removed; Dupont Putnam county, J. C. Myers, vice J. L. Haworth removed; Louisville Carroll county, B. W. Adair, vice John Scott removed; Marlboro Stark county, J. F. Werner, vice J. Z. Lamlied removed; Middlefield Geauga county, W. J. Grant, vice M. J. Johnson removed; Morrisonsville Clinton county, J. B. Snodgrass, vice J. E. Hayes, removed; Mount Blanchard Hancock county, Jerome Smith, vice E. J. Mansure, removed; New Dover Union county, T. B. Carson, vice John Donnewell removed; North Eaton Lorain county, B. T. Mills, vice J. M. Hathaway removed; Perrisville Fulton county, Jacob Ziegler, vice Jacob Krauss removed; Tellico Galia county, Hugo Plymole, vice Henry Thomas removed; Tiltonville Jefferson county, John Roth, Sr., vice Rudolph Von Marnett removed; Warren Jefferson county, Elizabeth Ewing, vice J. W. N. al removed.

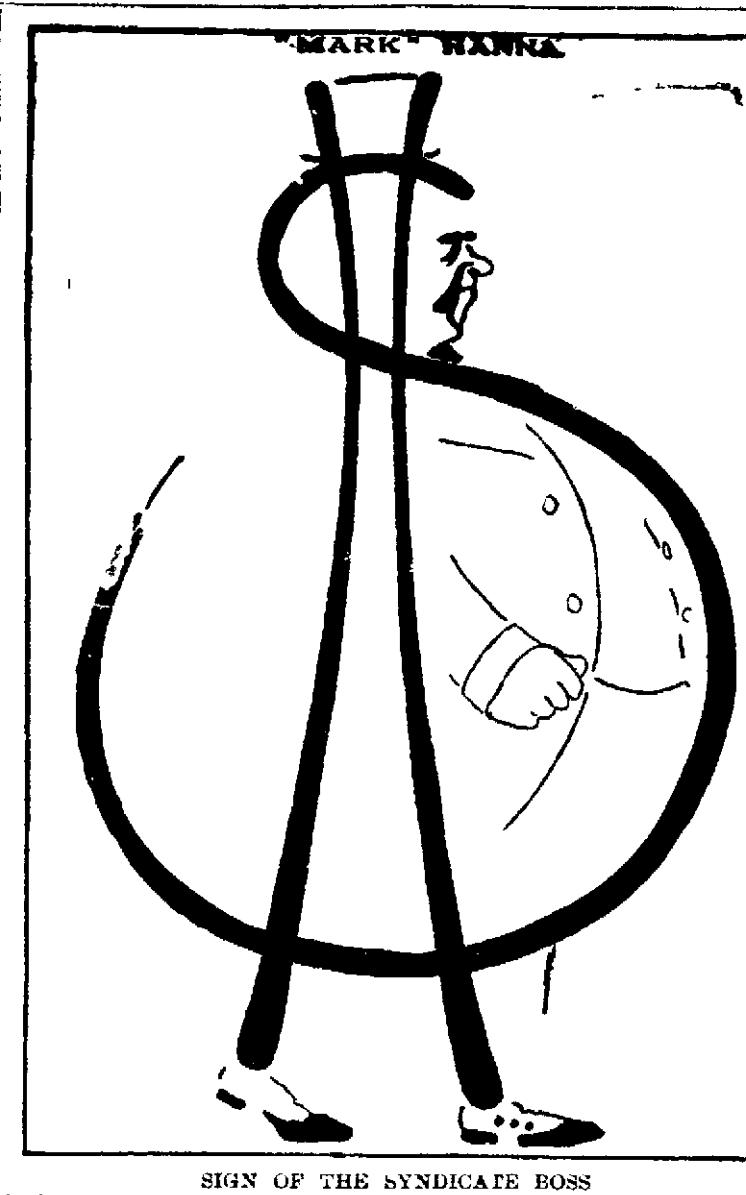
Warning to American shippers
Washington Aug 6—United States Consul Henry Robertson at Hamburg has urgently requested the state department to warn American shippers of dried beer grains to refrain from the practice they have adopted of adulterating the grains with ground corn. He says the bright future of the important trade is threatened by this practice and that already the largest German importers are about to cancel heavy orders and protest drafts upon proof of adulteration of the grains.

No Objection to King Leopold

Washington Aug 6—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the King of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers arbitrator provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

Resisted an Officer

Washington, Aug 6—The United



SIGN OF THE SYNDICATE BOSS

In a Serious Condition.

Cincinnati Aug 6—John Cartuy, the brewer who was struck on the head with a beer glass by Umpire Tim Hurst during a game between Cincinnati and Pittsburg is reported to be in a critical condition. A charge of assault had been made against Hurst and he was released on a bond of \$200. A new affidavit will now be filed charging assault with intent to kill and Hurst who has gone to St. Louis will be rearrested there and brought back here to answer the new charge.

County Treasurer Missing.

Redding, Cal Aug 6—John Madden, treasurer of Modoc county disappeared two weeks ago and District Attorney Baker believes Madden to be a defalcator for at least \$35,000 and asked for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued.

Property Ordered Destroyed.

Havana, Aug 6—In consequence of recent raids General Weyler has ordered that the military lines around Havana be strengthened and that all cultivation and properties about the lines be at once destroyed.

Bridegroom and Guests Perish.

Cincinnati Aug 6—As the result of a wedding carousal in which beer and cigarettes were freely used a frame dwelling on Elm street was burned and Arthur Guth and three guests were suffocated. The guests were Ezra Rouse Nellie Bonnett and Roy Carr.

Choked to Death.

Kensington, O, Aug 6—Ross McChesey stuck his head between the boards of a wheat bin the boards came together, and he was choked to death.

Councillor and Treasurer.

Columbus, O Aug 6—Mrs. Emma Weller of Tiffin was elected councilor and Miss Rachel Grafton of Wellsville treasurer by the Daughters of America.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Winners and Losers In the Great National Game—The Standing.

CLUB W 1 P 2 CLUB W 1 P 2
East 38 27 668 Chica 40 48 464
Patio 64 27 668 Pitts 38 46 462
Citi 54 28 658 Louis 39 50 438
N. Y. 50 2 609 Brook 34 45 414
C. I. 40 5 579 Wash 31 53 369
Pl. 42 47 482 St. L 23 65 263

National League

AT CINCINNATI R. H. E.
Cincin. 1 1 2
Clev. 1 1 2

AT PHILADELPHIA R. H. E.
Phil. 1 1 1
New York 1 1 1

AT BOSTON R. H. E.
Bos. 1 1 1
B. mo 1 1 1

AT ST. LOUIS R. H. E.
S. Louis 1 1 1
I. 1 1 1

Western League

CLUB W 1 P 2 CLUB W 1 P 2
Mil. 1 10 2 K. C. 0 3 6
Mil. 1 10 2 K. C. 0 3 6

*Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4
Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4
Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4

*Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4
Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4

*Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4
Mil. 1 7 3 *Mil. 1 10 12 4

Intermediate League

CLUB W 1 P 2 CLUB W 1 P 2
*Dayton 6 9 3 *Mil. 6 8 2
Spring 6 4 3 Wheel 7 8 7

*Port W 15 16 3 Toledo 5 6 8

Cincinnati - Pouting Frank

Thompson Sisy. Lifra The Devil

At St. Louis—Emmam Lee Dave

Waldo Neutral Madeline Foun Bar-

</div

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 253.

LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ABSTRACTED THE COIN

Colored Laborer Helps Himself to Silver Money.

PUBLIC TREASURY ROBBED.

While Counting and Weighing the Funds in the Vaults at Washington, Thomas Martin Plants a Few Shining Dollars.

Washington, Aug. 6.—During the progress of count and weighing of silver in the vaults of the treasury incident to the transfer of the government funds to the new United States treasury, Thomas Martin, a colored laborer engaged in handling the bags, was arrested upon a charge of abstracting silver from the vaults.

A shortage of \$10 was found Monday in the weight of one of the bags. Another shortage of \$18 was found and as Martin was suspected a watch was put upon him when he left the vaults during the noon rest.

At elevating the vault Martin went into the subbasement where there is a pile of firewood and hid the 18 silver dollars among the sticks. As soon as he had left the cellar the light was turned on and the money discovered.

Martin was arrested and made a written confession. Signs of lead were put into the bags to balance the weight of the coin abstracted. The penalty is a term in the penitentiary of from one to 10 years and a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

GOLD HUNTERS

Will Have Monthly Mail Service During the Winter.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The hosts that have migrated to the Alaskan and Klondyke gold fields will not be wholly without postal facilities during the coming winter.

There will be one round trip a month to Circle City until July 1 of next year.

While no route is specially designated it will be via the Chilkoot Pass. The service carries only letter mail, no provision being made for other classes of matter. Heavy mail has been carried so far under a contract for five steamer trips via the Yukon river, and the last of the five trips will be started from San Francisco about Sept. 1. It is doubtful whether the last expedition can proceed all the way, for in the latter part of September the Yukon is usually frozen over.

The fourth expedition carrying the mails over this course is now en route. The contract allows the carriage of mails to the extent of five tons in weight and by the time the mails now on the way reach the Circle City district and are forwarded into the diggings into which the rush has been made the prospectors will be supplied with reading material.

OHIO POSTMASTERS.

Several Republicans Will Relieve as Many Democrats.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Ohio: Arthelm, Brown county, E. A. Lindsay, vice J. E. Duna, removed; Austinsburg, Ashtabula county, W. E. O'Court, vice J. H. McGuire removed; Bergholz, Jefferson county, H. W. Allison, vice C. A. Johnson removed; Dupont, Putnam county, J. C. Myers, vice J. L. Fawcett, removed; Leesville, Carroll county, B. W. Adair, vice John Scott, removed; Marlboro, Stark county, J. F. Werner, vice J. Z. Lambell, removed; Middlefield, Geauga county, W. J. Grant, vice M. J. Johnson, removed; Morristown, Clinton county, J. B. Snodgrass, vice J. E. Briggs, resigned; Mount Blanchard, Hancock county, Jerome Smith, vice E. J. Misamore, resigned; New Dover, Union county, T. B. Carson, vice John Donnenwirth, removed; North Eaton, Lorain county, B. T. Mills, vice J. M. Hathaway, removed; Pettiville, Fulton county, Jacob Ziegler, vice Jacob Krauss, removed; Thivener, Gallia county, Hugh Plymote, vice Henry Thomas, removed; Tiltonville, Jefferson county, John Roth, Sr., vice Randolph Von Marnett, removed; Warren, Jefferson county, Elizabeth Ewing, vice J. W. Neal, removed.

Warning to American Shippers.

Washington, Aug. 6.—United States Consul Henry Robertson at Hamburg has urgently requested the state department to warn American shippers of dried beer grains to refrain from the practice they have adopted of adulterating the grains with ground corn. He says the bright future of the important trade is threatened by this practice and that already the largest German importers are about to cancel heavy orders and protest drafts upon proof of adulteration of the grains.

No Objection to King Leopold.

Washington, Aug. 6.—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the King of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers arbitrator, provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

Resigned as Officer.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The United

States consular agent at Freiburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton, of Little Rock, who was condemned Jan. 20 last to two and a half years imprisonment, and that he was placed aboard a steamer bound for Baltimore July 22. The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen. Silberberg's offense was that of resisting one of the petty German police.

Trade Negotiations With Tunis.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Negotiations are now in progress with the French government looking to the conclusion of a treaty of trade and commerce to govern the relations between the United States and Tunis. This is to take the place of the old treaty which does not fit modern conditions, and particularly the existing protectorate over Tunis maintained by France.

Washington Notes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

United States officials declare the Klondyke gold fields are entirely within British territory.

Importation of American flour at Tien Tsin is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents.

Customs officers have been instructed to watch closely for goods so marked as to induce the public to believe they were manufactured in the United States.

Dewitt C. Chadwick and E. E. Gessner of Ohio and John E. Purvis of Tennessee, all proofreaders in the government printing office, were ordered to report to the foreman for other assignments.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Bittered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmit.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 300 now remain at Camp Determination. In addition to the large number of men who were run out of camp and cut off from the free lunch distribution, many were drafted to Plum Creek, where the great struggle for supremacy between the strikers and the New York and Cleveland Coal company will be carried on.

At Turtle and Sandy Creeks the strikers have practically won. Turtle Creek mine, known as No. 4, is closed down as tight as the strikers can ever hope to close it by their present practical means of agitation. It is true that a few men are still at work in the pit, but they are not putting out any coal. The same holds good at Sandy Creek.

Reports from Plum Creek are complicating. Superintendent De Armitt claims that 255 men are still working, while the strikers say they counted but 30 going into the pit.

The deputies at Plum Creek are having a hard time. A number have resigned. There is no such thing as uninterrupted rest for the deputies. They are up from before daylight until long after the sun has set. They are under a constant strain. All the mines are connected by private telegraph and telephone wires and every stranger or body of strangers moving along the highways is immediately reported to the nearest office by scouts and the foreman or managers of all the pits gets notice.

At the point upon which any march thus reported seems to be directed there is a stir among the deputies.

Superintendent Samuel De Armitt had a brush with the marchers. They were on the march and as he approached they opened ranks for him to pass through. When they neared the end of the road leading into the Murrysville road he stopped them, saying the road was the private property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. The men held a consultation and concluded to march on, which they did. De Armitt marched with them, threatening them with arrest, but no arrests were made.

It became rumored among the campers that President W. P. De Armitt had made arrangements to bring 300 colored men to the mines from Virginia and that they would be here Saturday. The officials of the company, when seen, denied the rumor and said that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

Citizens of the South Side who are in sympathy with the striking coal miners undertook in a novel way to secure contributions of provisions from the merchants of the South Side, to be sent to the commissary department of the miners' camp. A local band was engaged, together with several large express wagons, and a procession headed by a band of the national colors was formed. The band played patriotic music and slowly moved up Carson street, stopping at each corner.

The merchants all along the route came forward with liberal contributions of everything needed and soon the wagons were filled. At the South Side market liberal contributions of vegetables were placed on the wagons.

Succumbed to the Heat.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 6.—Old Strathmore, the famous stallion, has succumbed to the excessive heat. His get have won near \$500,000 since he has been in the stud.

Fall From a Haymow.

Lancaster, O., Aug. 6.—Harry Eyle, 4, fell from a haymow and was killed.

States counselor at Freiburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton, of Little Rock, who was condemned Jan. 20 last to two and a half years imprisonment, and that he was placed aboard a steamer bound for Baltimore July 22. The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen. Silberberg's offense was that of resisting one of the petty German police.

Trade Negotiations With Tunis.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Negotiations are now in progress with the French government looking to the conclusion of a treaty of trade and commerce to govern the relations between the United States and Tunis. This is to take the place of the old treaty which does not fit modern conditions, and particularly the existing protectorate over Tunis maintained by France.

Washington Notes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

United States officials declare the Klondyke gold fields are entirely within British territory.

Importation of American flour at Tien Tsin is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents.

Customs officers have been instructed to watch closely for goods so marked as to induce the public to believe they were manufactured in the United States.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Bittered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmit.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 300 now remain at Camp Determination. In addition to the large number of men who were run out of camp and cut off from the free lunch distribution, many were drafted to Plum Creek, where the great struggle for supremacy between the strikers and the New York and Cleveland Coal company will be carried on.

At Turtle and Sandy Creeks the strikers have practically won. Turtle Creek mine, known as No. 4, is closed down as tight as the strikers can ever hope to close it by their present practical means of agitation. It is true that a few men are still at work in the pit, but they are not putting out any coal. The same holds good at Sandy Creek.

Reports from Plum Creek are complicating. Superintendent De Armitt claims that 255 men are still working, while the strikers say they counted but 30 going into the pit.

The deputies at Plum Creek are having a hard time. A number have resigned. There is no such thing as uninterrupted rest for the deputies. They are up from before daylight until long after the sun has set. They are under a constant strain. All the mines are connected by private telegraph and telephone wires and every stranger or body of strangers moving along the highways is immediately reported to the nearest office by scouts and the foreman or managers of all the pits gets notice.

At the point upon which any march thus reported seems to be directed there is a stir among the deputies.

Superintendent Samuel De Armitt had a brush with the marchers. They were on the march and as he approached they opened ranks for him to pass through. When they neared the end of the road leading into the Murrysville road he stopped them, saying the road was the private property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. The men held a consultation and concluded to march on, which they did. De Armitt marched with them, threatening them with arrest, but no arrests were made.

It became rumored among the campers that President W. P. De Armitt had made arrangements to bring 300 colored men to the mines from Virginia and that they would be here Saturday. The officials of the company, when seen, denied the rumor and said that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

Succumbed to the Heat.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 6.—Old Strathmore, the famous stallion, has succumbed to the excessive heat. His get have won near \$500,000 since he has been in the stud.

Fall From a Haymow.

Lancaster, O., Aug. 6.—Harry Eyle, 4, fell from a haymow and was killed.

States counselor at Freiburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton, of Little Rock, who was condemned Jan. 20 last to two and a half years imprisonment, and that he was placed aboard a steamer bound for Baltimore July 22. The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen. Silberberg's offense was that of resisting one of the petty German police.

Trade Negotiations With Tunis.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Negotiations are now in progress with the French government looking to the conclusion of a treaty of trade and commerce to govern the relations between the United States and Tunis. This is to take the place of the old treaty which does not fit modern conditions, and particularly the existing protectorate over Tunis maintained by France.

Washington Notes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

United States officials declare the Klondyke gold fields are entirely within British territory.

Importation of American flour at Tien Tsin is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents.

Customs officers have been instructed to watch closely for goods so marked as to induce the public to believe they were manufactured in the United States.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Bittered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmit.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 300 now remain at Camp Determination. In addition to the large number of men who were run out of camp and cut off from the free lunch distribution, many were drafted to Plum Creek, where the great struggle for supremacy between the strikers and the New York and Cleveland Coal company will be carried on.

At Turtle and Sandy Creeks the strikers have practically won. Turtle Creek mine, known as No. 4, is closed down as tight as the strikers can ever hope to close it by their present practical means of agitation. It is true that a few men are still at work in the pit, but they are not putting out any coal. The same holds good at Sandy Creek.

Reports from Plum Creek are complicating. Superintendent De Armitt claims that 255 men are still working, while the strikers say they counted but 30 going into the pit.

The deputies at Plum Creek are having a hard time. A number have resigned. There is no such thing as uninterrupted rest for the deputies. They are up from before daylight until long after the sun has set. They are under a constant strain. All the mines are connected by private telegraph and telephone wires and every stranger or body of strangers moving along the highways is immediately reported to the nearest office by scouts and the foreman or managers of all the pits gets notice.

At the point upon which any march thus reported seems to be directed there is a stir among the deputies.

Superintendent Samuel De Armitt had a brush with the marchers. They were on the march and as he approached they opened ranks for him to pass through. When they neared the end of the road leading into the Murrysville road he stopped them, saying the road was the private property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. The men held a consultation and concluded to march on, which they did. De Armitt marched with them, threatening them with arrest, but no arrests were made.

It became rumored among the campers that President W. P. De Armitt had made arrangements to bring 300 colored men to the mines from Virginia and that they would be here Saturday. The officials of the company, when seen, denied the rumor and said that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Bittered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmit.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 300 now remain at Camp Determination. In addition to the large number of men who were run out of camp and cut off from the free lunch distribution, many were drafted to Plum Creek, where the great struggle for supremacy between the strikers and the New York and Cleveland Coal company will be carried on.

At Turtle and Sandy Creeks the strikers have practically won. Turtle Creek mine, known as No. 4, is closed down as tight as the strikers can ever hope to close it by their present practical means of agitation. It is true that a few men are still at work in the pit, but they are not putting out any coal. The same holds good at Sandy Creek.

Reports from Plum Creek are complicating. Superintendent De Armitt claims that 255 men are still working, while the strikers say they counted but 30 going into the pit.

The deputies at Plum Creek are having a hard time. A number have resigned. There is no such thing as uninterrupted rest for the deputies. They are up from before daylight until long after the sun has set. They are under a constant strain. All the mines are connected by private telegraph and telephone wires and every stranger or body of strangers moving along the highways is immediately reported to the nearest office by scouts and the foreman or managers of all the pits gets notice.

At the point upon which any march thus reported seems to be directed there is a stir among the deputies.

Superintendent Samuel De Armitt had a brush with the marchers. They were on the march and as he approached they opened ranks for him to pass through. When they neared the end of the road leading into the Murrysville road he stopped them, saying the road was the private property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. The men held a consultation and concluded to march on, which they did. De Armitt marched with them, threatening them with arrest, but no arrests were made.

It became rumored among the campers that President W. P. De Armitt had made arrangements to bring 300 colored men to the mines from Virginia and that they would be here Saturday. The officials of the company, when seen, denied the rumor and said that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

AT PLUM CREEK

Will Be Bittered Struggle Between the Strikers and DeArmit.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 300 now remain at Camp Determination. In addition to the large

PRINCE IN NEW YORK

TAKEHITO COUSIN OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, ENVIES HIS VALET.

Kawano Made a Portrait of His Servant's Sweetheart—Prince Tells the Story of Yamagata, Who Left a High Mission to Wear a Valet's Uniform.

Prince Takehito of Japan held a levee the other morning at the Waldorf hotel, New York. They were talking in Japanese. Suddenly Saitow, master of the prince's household, entered and let himself fall into a soft armchair. Then they talked in French. "Metu," he said to his valet, "bring wine and cigarettes."

"Oh," said the prince, admiring the serious impassibility with which Metu placed on the table several pretty Bohemian glasses, "that man is happy! What president of an American railway company, what tunic, what prelate would dare say he is happier than Metu?"

"Like you, master, he has seen Sarah Bernhardt, Felix Faure, Balfour, Letty Lind and all the modern celebrities. Like you he walks on carpets of the Savoie and takes his coffee from a cup of Savoie ware. Happy man!"

"It is true," said Saitow, his smile making his little eyes smaller than holes pierced by a gimlet, "that after the condition of a professional beauty in England that of a valet is the happiest. You know our proverb—when we say that we have a wife, we mean that a wife has us."

"We haven't a valet; he has us. On my word of honor, mine succeeded in making me paint the portrait of his sweetheart."

"And mine," said Funaki, author of a successful symphony, "plays a clarinet in my house in spite of me, and I suffer it."

"Mine," said one, "writes comic drama."

"Don't shake your boots!"

"Sometimes."

"You should be glad that he does not make you shine his."

"Such things have happened," said the prince. "One of our great poets," he continued, "has written books expressly to relate to Europe and Asia the eccentricities of his reign. That negro was a fellow who knew how to make his master shine his shoes. In Paris, when the theaters sent box tickets, that charming young man, whose name was Abdullah, made his choice from the package and took his girl to see a vaudeville that touched his heart."

"He was honest?"

"What do you take him for? When his master sent him to a creditor to get money, he acquitted himself of his errand scrupulously."

"He brought back the money!"

"On the contrary, it was Abdullah who was brought back, three days later, with a bill for \$40 for expense of nursing. He collected the money, but he spent it. His master worshiped him."

"I can appreciate that," said Saitow.

"Marquis Ito's valet is something like that. He has invented a water which makes the hair grow."

"Gentlemen," said Funaki, "we are all convinced that the condition of a valet is the best in the world, and we wouldn't have it. But whom could we serve? Our lackeys wouldn't make masters of themselves. Only we are silly enough for that."

"My friends," said the prince, "do not calumniate all humanity. I know a man of wit who has the courage of your opinion."

"Tell me about him."

The prince arranged the pillows on a divan and made himself comfortable. "By a caprice of fate my friend was called Yamagata, like our heroic marshal. I liked him. He was a charming fellow. I had made his acquaintance at the house of a German noblewoman."

"Yamagata was 22 years old, a dreamer, full of systems and utopias. He placed the absurd not in his conversation as others do, but in his life, as great men do. He was learned and wrote superbly. But his maxima was that 'personal responsibility is the source of all human ills,' and he declared that there were only two good conditions in this world, that of a woman and that of a servant."

"As he couldn't become a woman he pursued the ideal of becoming a valet. 'Ah, my dear Takehito,' he would say, 'when will I ever wear the livery of liberty, independence, oblivion of good and evil?'

"One morning he came in transfixed. 'At last,' he said, 'I am happy. You see in me the valet of M. Bischoffheim, a rich banker.' I said not a word. I caught his arm and ran with him to the palace. We locked him up in a room and made him write a memoir. 'We'll give you \$1,000 for it,' I said. 'Do as you wish,' he replied, 'some day or other I shall be a servant.'

"The war came. I lost all trace of him. A month ago I met him in Paris, standing like a statue at the door of a coupe, wearing a pale blue costume, with silver buttons and tan topped boots."

"The moral of this," asked Saitow, "is what?"

"There is no moral. The moral at the end is what spoils the fable."

"Then let us go out and breathe the pure air of the park," said Funaki.

The prince, escorted by the consul and the minister at Washington and followed by his train, in carriages, went to the park and the Riverside drive.

At his return the prince found a dozen drawings made by Bai-Itso, an artist of Kyoto in 1820, representing fish and birds. There are no drawings like these in any classic school. They are beautiful. They are a gift to the prince from King of Paris and came by a messenger from La Touraine.

The prince started reluctantly for Vancouver. He likes New York.—New York Journal.

NEWER GOLDFIELDS.

Canadian Officials Know of a District Richer Than the Klondike.

It is well known in Ottawa that reports have reached the several departments of the government lately from officers in the Canadian service in the Yukon country. The minister of the interior issued a pamphlet the other day upon the Yukon mining district, but beyond sketch maps and photographs by William Ogilvie, chief of the boundary survey, it contains nothing really new.

The cause of this reticence is easily explained. The government dreads the consequences of a rush to the goldfields of that inhospitable region and is unwilling by giving publicity to the facts recently received from officers as to the wonders of the goldfields to contribute to an overpopulation of the Yukon while no means yet exist of getting in an adequate food supply.

But it has leaked out that the reports which came down by the last mail from Fort Chilkat, and which are now in the government's possession, are such as put the accounts of the returned miners with which the newspapers have been filled for days completely in the shade. It is known that discoveries have been made of placer grounds far exceeding in richness even the marvelous deposits of the Klondike. Just as the miners deserted the paying placer diggings at Forty Mile camp when the tardy news of the Klondike discovery reached that section, so, about June 1, scores of miners and prospectors at Klondike were leaving their claims for the newer and richer fields.

These are situated farther up the Yukon, in the Stewart river district. Should these diggings prove to be anything like as rich as reported by the government officials this will be the greatest goldfield ever discovered. The Stewart river, an affluent of the Yukon, drains an immense area and innumerable creeks, all of which are said to be marvelously rich in gold. Another advantage of the new district is that it is many miles nearer the coast than Klondike by the White, Chilkat and Dyea pass trail, the chief routes traveled by prospectors bringing in their supplies.

—Dispatch to New York Herald.

ROYALTY IN EXILE.

King of the Mosquito Coast Forsooth to Fly to Jamaica.

Until quite recently there was but one king on the two American continents. Now he is suspended from his throne. He is king of the Mosquito Coast, an unpleasant country lying between Nicaragua and British Honduras. The Mosquito Coast is under an English protectorate, the king's salary being guaranteed by Nicaragua.

When in full enjoyment of his royal dignity, he had a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The king's name is Clarence. The Nicaraguans covet his dominions. His majesty and his chief advisers have been at a considerable disadvantage in all diplomatic negotiations owing to the fact that it is part of their court etiquette to be drunk on all public occasions.

The king's state costume consists of an old but imposing full dress uniform which formerly belonged to a captain in the British navy.

The republic has now refused to pay his pension, and he has appealed to England for support. He fled to Jamaica. There an allowance of \$7.50 a day was given to him pending the settlement of the question. On this sum he is living in luxury, surrounded by a few devoted courtiers.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Reckoned Without the Law.

Some years ago William L. Everett, a resident of Hempstead, N. Y., who loved money better than he did anything else, induced his wife to separate from him and support herself in consideration of a payment to her of \$700 in cash.

From that day until he died, recently, Everett considered that deal the best bargain he ever made during his lifetime. He, however, counted without the law, for now that it has been discovered that he leaves about \$16,000 in cash his wife will come in for her due share.

Everett was so close that he would not even have a fire in winter and seldom ate anything but raw potatoes, turnips and bread. The baker's wagon was the only one that stopped at his miserable home. He lived alone and kept his neighbors away from his house. He was found suffering by Anthony Wheatley and removed to the latter's home, where he died.—New York Telegram.

The Latest Snake Story.

Mrs. R. P. Cowell of Walnut Valley, Warren county, has been missing the children's playthings of late. She could not account for the frequent losses until she entered the playroom of the children the other day and saw a large rattlesnake sucking the baby's bottle. The snake escaped, but was discovered later chasing a mouse about the room. After swallowing the mouse a blow with a broomstick laid it low.

Mr. Cowell dissected the snake and found all the children's playthings in its stomach. The snake had seven rattles. The region about Walnut Valley is alive with snakes this season.—New York Times.

The Shot of the Day.

They play at golf along the down. And he is tall and she is fair. Her dress is gay with reds and browns. And his trim and debonair.

They play an hour or maybe more. And neither seems to try to win. And then they wander to the shore. To watch the tireless tide come in.

While on the links, with janty arms, Dan Capid now the golf club swings. His dress is white. He lightly wears a very modest pair of wings.

He sets the ball upon the tee. Then toward the course far away. A driving stroke—a stroke—and he has made the triumph of the day.

—New York Tribune.

Much in Little

It is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great aorative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always safe, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc., etc. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DONKEY, DOG AND GOAT.

The Three Great Nights of a Transoceanic Journey.

"The three oddest things that I saw outside of New York," said a New Yorker who had gone overland to Denver and returned by water by way of Galveston, "were a donkey, a dog and a goat. The donkey was the motive power of the single bontail car that goes up the hill on South Broadway, Denver. He was an amusing fellow. After I made my first trip up that steep hill I was astonished to see the conductor unhook the donkey and put him aboard the car. The dashboard was fitted up as sort of stall, and he stood there sideways when the car started back down the hill under its own impetus. The donkey's face took on a delighted expression as he found himself in the role of passenger. He really seemed to be grinning at the conductor and the passengers."

"I saw the dog as I was about to enter the Taber Opera House in Denver. The dog was called Bill, and he was part of the outfit of a cigar store in the opera house building. He was a black spaniel. He was rigged up in Zouave trousers and jacket trimmed with gold braid, had a tasseled fez on his head and spectacles on his nose. The oddest thing about him was that he sat on his haunches, with his paws in the air, actually smoking a cigarette like a confirmed cigarette fiend. I found that he had been trained to smoke the cigarettes while the audience was going into the theater as an advertisement of his owner's business. That was the first time I had ever seen a dog smoking."

"I made the acquaintance of the goat in a tobacco factory in Key West. There were 300 Cuban girls there, nearly all of them pretty and all of them smokers or chewers of tobacco. The goat was their particular pet. He was the biggest goat I ever saw, almost as large as a Shetland pony, with big branching horns, and perfectly tame. He playfully butted the girls or pranced around among them. His best trick, however, was the larceny of their dinner baskets. He used to go nosing around until he found a particularly choice luncheon. He would knock over the basket, seize the lunch, and dash outdoors with it. No amount of chastisement had ever broken him of the trick. Of course I saw wonderful scenery in the journey, but the donkey and the dog and the goat were by long odds the most interesting living things that I encountered." —New York Sun.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

The Lima Times-Democrat

LEARNED CIRCULATION IN LIMA
Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published weekly excepting January, June, and July, and will be delivered at your express table each evening during the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance \$1.00

Two months, in advance \$0.50

By month, per week \$0.25

Subscriptions and renewals made weekly. Our subscribers will find much pleasure in our special arrangement made with them. All our subscribers receive their bills paid in advance.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the state. It is the only newspaper in the state that gives every portion of Lima and gives the entire news of Allen County. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its reading increases every day.

The Lima Times-Democrat — The Daily Weekly edition issued by the Lima Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 16 columns of choice news, politics, science, and art, and is the most popular of all the papers in the country. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All foreign subscribers must be paid in advance. Subscribers are not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to

LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.,
LIMA, OHIO.



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
HORACE L. CHAPMAN,
of Jackson county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MELVILLE SHAW,
of Auglaize county.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN T. SPRIGGS,
of Monroe county.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. DORE,
of Seneca county.

For Treasurer,
JAMES F. WILSON,
of Trumbull county.

For Member Board of Public Works,
PETER H. DEGNON,
of Lucas county.

For School Commissioner,
M. E. HARD,
of Columbiana county.

For State Senators,
W. M. G. BROBEIN,
W. F. DECKER.

For Representative,
CHAS. H. ADKINS.

For County Treasurer,
AUGUST G. LUTZ.

For Sheriff,
E. A. BOGART.

For County Surveyor,
J. C. CRONLEY.

For Commissioner,
GEORGE D. KANAWH.

For Coroner,
DR. E. G. BURTON.

For Infirmary Director,
I. B. STEMMEN.

John A. McMahon refuses to be the gubernatorial candidate for the gold Democrats of Ohio.

If President McKinley is the "advocate of prosperity," he must be a long way ahead of the main stream.

The miners' strike is still in progress. Destitution is already prevalent in some of the mining regions and appeals are being made for food and other help.

The "prosperity" contractors have failed to keep their engagements with the people, and at the next election the people will make them pay the penalty.

The next Republican move for the benefit of the bondholders and gold bugs, will be the retirement of the greenbacks. The preliminary steps have already been taken.

Even the most obtuse gold bugs ought to know that compelling a man to resign the presidency of a college because he believes in free coinage, is not a good way to make gold.

converts. It isn't a free country where one is compelled to accept ready made opinions as his own.

For the year ending June 30 this country exported more goods by \$11,700,000 than it did in 1892, a record-breaking year. Our sales exceed our purchases by \$287,000,000. This was under the Wilson law. The purpose of the Dingley law is to reverse this showing.

President McKinley's recent civil service order increases the exemptions from the civil service competitive examination from 63 to 219 in the internal revenue service, and in the customs department 348 positions are added to the exempt class, and 150 places hitherto outside the rules have been brought within them.

THE TRUSTS' NEW TARIFF LAW.

It is the very worst tariff bill. It is the very worst tariff bill ever written. It takes more from the people in proportion to what it gives the treasury than any other tariff bill ever framed. It gives more to the trusts and monopolists than any other and gives it with less excuse than was ever before known.

There has been no pretense in its passage of answering the cry of "infant industries." There has not even been the plea of revenue necessity, for the most strenuous advocates of the bill have admitted that for at least a year to come it cannot produce an adequate revenue, while its effects after that must depend upon trade conditions not now to be foreseen.

It is a tariff of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts.—World.

HIS NAME NOT ON THE LIST.

So, by Customs Law, This Steamship Passenger Was Not a Passenger.

A passenger on one of the transatlantic steamers that arrived here recently stepped into the line of people who were making their declarations before the customs officer and told his name.

"Can't take your declaration," the officer said after examining the passenger list. "I don't see your name there."

"But I got my ticket on Friday night," the passenger responded, "and the time was too short to have allowed of my name being put on the list."

"That makes no difference," answered the inspector. "Unless your name is on the list you are not a passenger, and I cannot take your declaration. Nobody not on the list can be regarded as a passenger."

The New Yorker said a few things, thought a good many more and dropped out of the line. Then he went in search of the captain. The captain came up and wrote the passenger's name on the inspector's list and the declaration was duly taken. After this formality had been finished the passenger asked the inspector his reason for refusing to take his declaration in the first place. To this question he added the remark that on a number of trips to Europe he had left at such short notice that his name had not got on the passenger list, but he had never had any such experience with the English inspector.

"I don't know anything about that," the official replied, "but the rule in the United States is that unless a man's name is on the passenger list he is not officially regarded as a passenger and we cannot recognize him as such until his name appears there. You were all right as soon as the captain wrote your name, but until then you had no standing as a passenger."—New York Sun.

Worth Saving.

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly no better method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of looking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Outlook gives the result of the experiment:

Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school and to deliver them to their respective teachers.

For eight months the work of collection went on. Such objects as tin foil, tin cans, paint tubes, bottle capsules and refuse metal were especially looked after. The result was astonishing. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin foil rewarded the children's efforts, together with 1,200 pounds of metal scraps, 4,400 pounds of bottle capsules and old paint tubes that in the aggregate weighed 220 pounds.

But it was when the articles were disposed of and the money applied to useful objects that the full force of this economy was manifest. The proceeds completely clothed 500 poor children and sent 90 invalid children to recuperation colonies, and there was a goodly balance left to be distributed among the sick poor of the city.

The Movable Carriage Wheel Guard.

Movable carriage wheel guards are made chiefly for use with light carriages that are not equipped with fixed guards. The movable guard is of willow basket work. In its general outline it is something like a coat or cloak hanger. It is made to fit over a section of the rim of the wheel. The carriage guard is carried in the carriage, and when required for use to protect the gown of a woman getting in or out it is simply held on the wheel.—Exchange.

There are 125 rooms in Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's seat, near Malton, Yorks. When it was refurnished some years ago, 40 suits of new furniture were required.

POSTOFFICE BANKS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL FAVORS GOVERNMENT TAKING DEPOSITS

Opinions of Senators, Members of Congress and Others Regarding the Project. Northern and Eastern States Are Generally Opposed to the Scheme.

The sentiment in favor of postal savings banks among public men at Washington is pronounced. Postmaster General Gary is an enthusiastic believer in the system and would like to see it established while he is in office. In both houses of congress are men who would be glad to put forth considerable effort in order to secure the establishment of postal savings banks. They believe that if their efforts are backed up earnestly by persons throughout the country who want postal savings banks, especially by the wage earning and farming population, a postal savings bank system can be made an established fact in the United States within a very short time.

Postmaster General Gary says he has long been interested in postal savings banks and is glad he is in a position where he can help to bring about their establishment. Mr. Gary says he will co-operate heartily in any steps that may be taken in congress looking to the establishment of the system. Mr. Gary is a large employer of labor, and his observation convinces him that the man who saves is likely to prove the best workman and give the best satisfaction to his employer. Anything that can be done to promote habits of saving, he thinks, tends greatly to the stability of government. Mr. Gary has been connected for some years with a private savings bank in Baltimore, and his experience has led him to believe that the government could greatly benefit the people and itself by using the postoffice as a means for collecting and protecting the savings of persons of small incomes.

Generally speaking, the representatives from the central west and the northwest are especially favorable to the proposition for the establishment of postal savings banks. The extreme eastern states, especially New York and the New England states, are so much better supplied with savings banks than other sections of the country that there is not so much demand for postal savings so far as they are concerned. But they appreciate keenly the need for such banks in other parts of the country and would not be disposed to stand in the way of their establishment. Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, for instance, points out that most of the savings banks of the east are trustee savings banks, operated solely for the benefit of the depositors, and that these banks therefore could have no selfish interest in opposing anything that might be for the benefit of the people. Senator Proctor of Vermont is strongly in favor of postal savings banks and hopes to see them established.

Serious opposition to postal savings banks, if there shall be any, is most likely to come largely from the old line states' right Democrats of the south, who are opposed to any extension of the functions of the general government. This opposition will be weakened much, however, by virtue of the fact that the south is the section of the country which, along with the central west, the west and the northwest, would be especially benefited by the establishment of postal savings banks. The spokesman for the Democrats of this class is Representative Bailey of Texas.

When asked his opinion of postal savings banks recently, Mr. Bailey had no hesitation in saying he did not believe in them. Evidently he had not given much thought to postal savings banks, but he immediately classed them in his mind with other institutions to which he was opposed. "It would be a good thing, doubtless," he said, "for the government to take charge of my savings. It would also be a good thing for the government to grind my corn and do many other things which I believe the government, and especially the federal government, ought not to undertake. I hold to the idea that that government is best which governs least."

The northern Democrats do not seem to take the same view of this subject as does Mr. Bailey of Texas. Congressman Sulzer of New York, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Bryan in that state last fall, says he believes in postal savings banks and that most of the Democrats would vote for their establishment. Mr. Sulzer said, however, that there was no hope of getting a postal savings bank system from this congress because the Republicans would oppose it. W. H. Hinrichson, the widely known silver champion and Democratic politician of Illinois, favors postal savings banks. So does Congressman Campbell of Hamilton county, formerly a member of the Illinois state senate. Senator Beach of North Dakota is another Democrat who is a believer in postal savings banks. He thinks they would be appreciated very much by the farmers of the northwest.

Congressman Leud of California, who for several years past has been chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, is not inclined to look with favor on the proposition to use the postoffice for the collection and safe keeping of small deposits. He says the government cannot do anything so well as private individuals, and he believes in restricting it as much as possible. Mr. Leud's conservatism even goes so far as to lead him to question the advisability of the postoffice department maintaining the money order service. He says the issuing of money orders is nothing more or less than selling bills of exchange, which might as well be left to the banks.

There are many men in congress who manifest no especial interest either for or against postal savings banks. Representative Cannon of Illinois, who has been a member for many years, is a good type of this class. Mr. Cannon, to use his own form of expression, looks upon a postal savings bank system as

one of those beneficent institutions which are talked about a great deal and which some time will materialize. Mr. Cannon does not believe there is any especial antipathy to postal savings banks among members of congress. He simply says congress has not yet been impressed with the belief that there is widespread sentiment for their establishment. When that sentiment manifests itself, he says, postal savings banks will be organized.

Senator Butler of North Carolina, one of the leading Populists of the senate, is much interested in getting a postal savings bank bill passed. He has induced the senate to pass a resolution calling for reports from congress as to the working of the postal savings bank system in foreign countries. He also has printed as senate documents several articles bearing on the subject. Mr. Butler thinks the establishment of postal savings banks would do much to improve the condition of the negroes in the South.

Among the more scholarly men in the government service are several enthusiastic advocates of postal savings banks. One of these is Professor Wilson, in charge of the Smithsonian institution. He has investigated the working of such banks in foreign countries, more especially in France and Belgium, and is so impressed with their value that he thinks the United States ought to establish them without further delay.

Mr. Harlow of the national civil service commission is another believer in postal savings banks. He has been for many years in the postal service and was at one time postmaster at St. Louis. He says poor people are afraid of a bank that is really a bank and consequently are more apt to get into the smaller institutions that are most likely to fail. He says that while he was postmaster he was continually besought by persons to have the government take charge of their savings. He reports that the number who use the money order system as a means of making the government receive their deposits is rapidly increasing. Mr. Harlow gives an instance of a workingman who once came to him and wanted the postoffice to take his money and keep it for him. Mr. Harlow offered to introduce the man at a bank, but the man did not want that. He said he had been to the bank before, and they looked at him suspiciously because he was in his working clothes and asked him for references. Mr. Harlow thinks there ought to be postal savings banks to encourage such persons to save. He believes a man with \$50 in a postal savings bank would be to that extent a better citizen, and he says the government ought to encourage good citizenship.—Washington Cor. Chicago Record.

GET BRITISH CONTRACTS.

Americans Purchase a London Railroad with Material.

English firms are very indignant that the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central railway, which is to be an underground electric line, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of pounds, have been given to Americans.

The secretary of the company explains that the contracts for carriages, locomotives and machinery were given to American firms on the advice of the electrical experts, who represent that the greatest use of electrical traction in the United States has brought its manufacture to a higher degree of perfection and made it far less expensive than in England.

In the house of commons recently Lord George Houghton, secretary of state for India, in reply to a question why the East Indian railway, owned by the government, had purchased 7,708 tons of rails from the Maryland Steel company of Baltimore, said that the lowest British bid was £8,675 higher than the American.

A great rush for the dock occurred as soon as all the kissing had been finished, and a long line stretched all the way across the pier for an hour after the steamship had reached her dock.

As a general thing there is only one inspector to hand for every ten passengers, but that morning there was a man for every six or seven.

The appraisers were not kept very busy, for most of the passengers told the truth about their baggage and did not attempt to undervalue it.

It was only when the inspectors suspected that passengers were putting a false value upon their property that they called upon the appraisers to help them out.

The customs house officers had some interesting experiences with some of the passengers who were inclined to object to the new law.

Among the first of those on board to come forward on the way up the bay was a stout man with an atmosphere of importance surrounding him.

"The Dingley law has gone into effect," said the inspector.

"Ah," said the passenger, "I am glad to hear that! I am a Republican, and I believe in protection, but I do not come under the new law, for I put all my money into clothing for myself and my wife. I had \$1,000 with me, and I got enough clothes to last a year or so. Ha, ha!"

"But the new law does affect you."

"How?"

The inspector explained.

"But I am a friend of Mr. Dingley and am a friend of McKinley!" expostulated the man.

"That makes no difference," explained the inspector. "You said \$1,000. That makes."

"Hold on. You made a mistake. Let me see. I said only \$100."

A compromise was finally effected.

The women who had gone abroad to get their winter clothes in Paris and London were much aggrieved.

"Why, I have spent \$200 for traveling in vain," said one.

"Might as well have staid at home," said another.

"Yes, the things come to about the same now," remarked a third.

So the chances are that hereafter the local tailors will get the custom of many of this sort of European travelers.

Most of the passengers were prepared for the new law. They felt sure that it would soon go into effect when they went, but they were rather disappointed that they had not reached home in time to escape with their goods from its effects.—New York Sun.

TOURISTS WERE SAD.

PAYING DUTY ON IMPORTED CLOTHES WORTH MORE THAN \$100.

Customs Officers Met the Majestic and Collected Duties Under the New Law. Hereafter the Local Tailors Will Do More Business with Travellers to Europe.

Gentlemen!

Here are a few bargains for your special consideration.

Men's light weight Summer Underwear reduced from 25 cts. to 19 cts. each. Shirts and Drawers.

Men's extra quality French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers reduced to 37½ cts. each. These would be good value at 50 cts. each and will compare favorably with some sold at 75 cts. each.

Men's bleached jean Drawers at 25 and 50 cts. a pair are good values.

We Can Save You Money on Socks.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.

1st Door South of Court House.

DURING OUR AUGUST SALE

We are Selling the Choicest of Our

\$1.00 AND \$1.25 SHIRT WAISTS

... AT ...

49c

All sizes—a good collection to choose from and every waist dressy, well made and perfect fitting—all with detached Collar and Cuffs.

Our Finer Grades at similar reductions.

Bargains in Every Department.

Feldmann & Co.
212 N. MAIN ST.

MONEY TO LOAN!

AT 6 PER CENT. in sums of \$500 up, on FARM LAND and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Bldg., Lima.
D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on any property, regardless of farm or city, at the very lowest rate of interest, with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on C. H. FOLSON,

Real Estate and Loan Broker.

Room No. 5 and 3, Holmes Block.
d w o 15-15

WANTED.

WANTED—Reliable man, fair education for position of trust. \$60 per month and expenses: \$100 cash investment required. Address Opportunity, this office.

FOR RENT—Two suites nicely furnished rooms for gentleman or man and wife without children. Call at 128 West Wayne street.

53-54

WANTED—A baker, to introduce a quick selling article to the trade. Big pay.

W. H. COOPER & CO.,
50 to 56 Churchill St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT—Room. Enquire of Geo. Schaefer, northeast corner of the square.

FOR SALE—The buildings as they stand on box factory grounds, north Union street. Apply at office of American Strawboard Co., etc.

FOR RENT—A modern eight-room house. A complete home, with all conveniences, furnace, bath, interior closet, cistern, etc. Convenient to car line. Enquire at Times-Democrat office.

161

BOSSE BARBERS

Met Last Night and Elected a List of Officers.

The local organization of the Barbers' Protective Association met at Boney & Shepard's shop last night and elected the following officers:

President, G. S. Hicks; vice president, J. C. Boney; corresponding and financial secretary, Peter Simon; recording secretary and treasurer, O. D. Alexander.

The association will meet on the evenings of the first and third Thursdays of each month.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tinea, scabies, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Balsam. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they just what a home needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

All pain banished by Dr. Cady's Powders.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Judge Lindemann, of Delphos, was in the city this afternoon.

Miss Lenora Detwiler is the guest of Miss Edna Gartle, in Sidney.

T. Reed and wife, of Kenton, are registered at the Cambridge House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cunningham, of Bluffton, are in the city to-day visiting friends.

Mrs. William Aonat, of Wooster, is visiting her father, Dr. Harper, of west North street.

Miss Etta Moening, of Delphos, is visiting her brother, J. F. Moening, of north West street.

Mrs. Albert Connell and Miss Julia Connell have returned, after a short visit with friends in Sidney.

Mrs. Charles S. Keniar, of the south side, returned last evening from Van Wert, where she visited friends.

Mr. Laskey, who has been visiting his friend, Gibson Dildine, returned to his home at Toledo this afternoon.

Misses Tressa Peck and Mamie Remaly will leave in a few days to visit friends and relatives in St. Marys.

Mrs. Geo. Vermillion, of North Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoover, of south Pine street.

Mrs. Nellie Franklin and two children, of Leipsic, are the guests of her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Hoover, of south Pine street.

Mr. M. J. Wertheimer, of Deadwood, S. D., enroute to New York, is stopping over to visit Lon Loewenstein and Alex Frankel.

Mr. Dennis Hogan and wife and his half sister, Mrs. Mary McGinnis, left for Marion this afternoon, being called there by the death of the former's aged father.

EVEN AGAIN.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

Three of the plays were credited to Lima and two to St. Marys. There should have been three more double plays had not there been such a large hole in the glove of the St. Marys first baseman.

In the first inning Lima came to the bat first and Hunter scored. The fishermen followed and their first man up crossed the rubber. Two men reached first on an error by Delshanty, something which he scarcely ever does. A man was sent to base on balls. The bases were full and Lima rooters had naught to say. Oh, how gloomy it looked. A hit would bring in two runs. Cassell was at the bat and he smashed the ball to Del who was there to redeem himself. He handled it nicely, threw it like a flash to Machen and the side was retired. The "yellow kid" had redeemed himself and the errors had cost nothing and were forgotten.

In the next inning Lima scored twice, but they were not earned, as the visitors' first baseman was in error. St. Marys in her turn scored again.

In the third inning neither side added to the number of tallies. In the fourth the visitors added one more to their number and Lima counted none. The score was now tied and everyone was excited. In the next inning came a blow that almost killed the parson. Seven men walked to the plate, four of whom were credited with a run. That was enough. Do her best, St. Marys could acquire neither another hit nor another run. From then on both teams fought like trojans. Murray's men were invincible. Wherever the ball was hit, a man was there to handle it. The fishermen run out of bat and had to leave the grounds hungering for that for which they came, but which they could not get.

It was Lima's victory, won by superior playing and good team work.

The score:

	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
Holiday, cf	6	2	2	0	0	6
Hunter, rf	6	2	2	0	0	6
Burk, if	3	1	2	0	0	3
Covers, ss	3	0	1	3	5	3
Delshanty, 3b	4	1	0	3	2	4
Murray, cb	3	0	0	3	2	3
Machen, 1b	4	1	0	0	1	4
MacKey, p	4	0	1	2	0	4
Totals	35	7	8	27	12	35

	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
St. Marys	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
Hartzell, ss	4	1	3	0	5	4
Hoyle, cf	3	0	1	0	0	3
Nordyke, cb	4	0	0	1	1	4
Carroll, cf	3	0	0	2	1	3
Clarke, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	4
Grimm, 1b	2	0	0	2	0	2
Whitaker, 1b	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sayers, p	4	0	1	0	1	4
Totals	34	3	5	12	0	34

	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
Lima	1	2	5	6	0	1
St. Marys	1	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	34	3	8	12	0	35

Earned runs—Lima 2, St. Marys 1. Two-base hits—Hartzell, Burt. Three-base hit—Clarke. Struck out—By Mackey 3, Sayers 5. Base on balls—Off Mackey 1, Sayers 6. Hit by pitcher—Sayers 1. Wild pitch—Sayers 1. Double plays—Delshanty to Machen, Murray to Covert to Machen, Covert to Machen, Hartzell to Grimm, Grimm to Sayers, Sayers to Whitaker. Umpire—O'Brien.

NOTES.

Piqua will play here Sunday.

Lima's infield played an excellent game yesterday.

McCarty never hesitates. He always makes an effort and takes his chances at the ball.

Burt's steal of third was a great play and by that Lima succeeded in

getting one of the two earned runs.

Delshanty made a beautiful running catch of a foul ball that spoiled the visitors' chances in the third inning.

Semits, as usual, caught the man who tried to steal second. His catch of a foul ball was greatly appreciated by the crowd.

Hunter's hit over the right field fence, had it not curved, would have been one of the greatest home runs ever seen on the grounds.

"Doc" O'Brien umpired the game and gave perfect satisfaction. "Doc" knows the rules and would make as good and impartial an umpire as could be had.

The Rose Birds defeated Kiatte's club yesterday afternoon in a five inning game, by a score of 18 to 15. Batteries—Rose Birds, Stone and Bruno; Kiatte's, Phinney and Zimmerman.

MAY BE AMPUTATED.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

into court. There is now unconcealed dissatisfaction among the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western, because the Northern Ohio has been annexed to the property. By this deal the Lake Erie & Western has to carry \$125,000 additional interest, and the benefit derived from the consolidation is said to be not worth half that amount. In other words, the Northern Ohio is "gold brick," and there is a disposition among the Lake Erie & Western people to believe that the Cincinnati Northern is another "gold brick."

Only a good showing in the future earnings of the property in its reorganized state will change the sentiments of the majority of Lake Erie & Western stockholders. It has been claimed that the Michigan division of the C. J. & M. has kept the property from being a profitable investment. Now if the Cincinnati Northern, which is the Ohio division of the old C. J. & M., can make a good showing, the objections of the dissatisfied stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western will be removed and an early consolidation will be the result.

By an early consolidation is meant inside of a year. It is understood that Brice favors the plan and is endeavoring to effect it.

NOTES.

"Doc" Henry, of Fostoria, was in the city last night.

O. H. Roser, of the D. & L. N., was in the city yesterday.

Geo. Beel, the day train dispatcher for the C. H. & D., is in Wapakoneta today.

South-bound freight on the C. H. & D. for the last few days has been much improved.

Conductor Jack Purcell, who has had charge of the L. E. & W. work train at Fostoria this summer, is on the sick list.

A. L. Richmond, who a few days ago was appointed as auditor of the D. T. & M., has also been appointed auditor of D. & L. N. The appointment took effect last Monday.

Thomas Mulcahy, the P. Ft. W. & G. conductor, who died last Saturday at Mineral Beach, had his life insured in the O. R. C. order for \$3,000 and had a \$1,500 policy in the Pennsylvania Railroad Protective Association.

Brakeman Oliver Brower, of the L.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

PARTS OF IT DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THE GENERAL'S AIDS.

Signs of Disaster and Retreat Greeted the Plucky Leader at every step as he neared the Front. Mounted on his Black Horse, Little Pat Inspired All.

We again see only the innumerable evidences of battle and retreat. About a mile to advance the road was filled and the fields dotted with wagons and men belonging to the various brigade, division and corps headquarters, and in among them officers' servants with led horses, and here and there a broken ambulance, sutlers' supply trains, a battery forge or two, horses and mules hastily packed with officers' mess kits, led by their cooks and now and then a group of soldiers, evidently detailed enlisted men attached to the headquarters trains. In fact, this was the first driftwood of a flood just beyond and soon to come sweeping down the road. Passing this accumulation of debris with a rush by leaving the pike and galloping over the open fields on the side of the road, we pushed rapidly on, but not so quickly but that we caught an echoing cheer from the enlisted men and servants, who recognized the general and shouted and swung their hats in glee.

Within the next few miles the pike and adjacent fields began to be lined and dotted everywhere with army wagons, sutlers' outfit, headquarters supply trains, disabled caissons and teams, with led mules, all drifting to the rear, and now and then a wounded officer or enlisted man on horseback or plodding along on foot, with groups of straggling soldiers here and there among the wagon trains, or in the fields, or sometimes sitting or lying down to rest by the side of the road, while others were making coffee in their tin cups by tiny campfires.

Soon we began to see small bodies of soldiers in the fields with stacked arms, evidently cooking breakfast. As we debouched into the fields and passed around the wagons and through these groups the general would wave his hat to the men and point to the front, never lessening his speed as he pressed forward. It was enough. One glance at the eager face and familiar black horse and they knew him and, starting to their feet, they swung their caps around their heads and broke into cheers as he passed beyond them, and then, gathering up their belongings and shouldering their arms, they started after him for the front, shouting to their comrades further out in the fields, "Sheridan! Sheridan!" waving their hats and pointing after him as he dashed onward, and they too, comprehended instantly, for they took up the cheer and turned back for the battlefield.

To the best of my recollection, from the time we met the first stragglers who had drifted back from the army, his appearance and his cheery shout of "Turn back, men; turn back! Face the other way!" as he waved his hat toward the front, had but one result—a wild cheer of recognition, an answering wave of the cap. In no case as I glanced back did I fail to see the men shoulder their arms and follow us. I think it is no exaggeration to say that as he dashed on to the field of battle for miles back the turnpike was lined with men pressing forward after him to the front. *

After the whole line was thoroughly formed I rode over to my chief and urged him to ride down it, that all the men might see him and know without doubt that he had returned and assumed command. At first he demurred, but I was most urgent, as I knew that in some instances both men and officers who had not seen him doubted his arrival. His appearance was greeted by tremendous cheers from one end of the line to the other, many of the officers pressing forward to shake his hand. He spoke to them all cheerily and confidently, saying: "We are going back to our camp, men, never fear. I'll get a twist on these people yet. We'll raise them out of their boots before the day is over."

At no time did I hear him utter that "terrible oath" so often alluded to in both prose and poetry in connection with this day's work—"Sheridan's Ride," by General George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., in Harper's Magazine.

Largest Brick Building.

"Very few know it, but it is a fact," explained a prominent builder to a reporter, "that the pension office building is the largest brick building in the world. It has been subjected to much criticism, but it can stand it, for as time passes along there are many things seen about it that escaped notice when it was newer. In all there are over 10,000,000 bricks in the building. General Meigs took liberties with bricks that no other architect had ever attempted. He not only used bricks exclusively for the building, but he used them in constructing the stairs throughout the building. In the matter of stair building bricks have often been used for the riser, but the step has always been of iron, wood, slate or stone. In the pension office both riser and step are of brick. As a brick building, therefore, pure and simple, it is unique in construction outside of the fact that it is the largest exclusively brick building in the world."—Washington Star.

Not Discouraged.

A duffer of a sportsman went out partridge shooting, accompanied by an Irish keeper who was good natured enough to make all kinds of excuses for his patron's bad shots. At last the shooter, made reckless by ill success, perceived a covey of birds quietly feeding on the other side of a hedge and resolved to have a slap at them on the ground. He fired, but to his mortification they all flew away untouched. "Oh, faith," cried Pat joyfully, "be-gorra, we, you made them lave that away!"—Household Words.

Crawford

\$50

Bicycles

Has years of racing experience and is a champion in all classes.

TAKE THIS SIGN.

THE CRAWFORD MFG. CO., Harrison, Md.

Agents wanted. Catalogues free.

HIS GREAT SPEECH.

How Bill Morris Made Manifest His Gorgeous Adornment.

It was the fat drummer who told the story, and he told it well too.

"Bill Morris," he said, "was a man who lived in the town in Indiana where I was born. Bill was a shrewd fellow, and it wasn't long after he got into business before he was making plenty of money. Like a good many other people, Bill thought that a diamond was an immediate voucher for wealth, and he bought one as soon as he had the price. Times were good with him, and he bought two more diamonds before long and had them made into studs.

"Shortly afterward Bill got an invitation to a wedding. He put on a low cut vest and fastened his three diamond studs in his shirt bosom. Then he went to the wedding prepared to make a sensation. But, strange to say, nobody noticed his diamond studs. Bill was surprised and grieved. He didn't know what to do or say. He stood around under the gaslights and turned and twisted himself so that the gems sparkled and glittered tremendously, but still no one said a word about the three diamond studs.

"Finally, just before the wedding supper, Bill went to the toastmaster and asked him to be permitted to speak. They sat down to supper, and Bill tried in every way to get somebody to mention his diamond studs. No one took the slightest notice of them. Then came the speaking. Bill was called on and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I have been listening with great interest to what has been said here tonight. I, too, hope the lives of this young couple will be as happy as a flower and as bright as my three diamond studs.'—Buffalo Ex-Quirer.

An Emergency Met.

"Oh!" shrieked the landlady, as the landlady's husband laboriously hauled from his pocket a half emptied bottle. "If the worthless wretch hasn't drunk the brandy I sent him for! How am I to make my sauce?"

"Madam," said the lady's husband, calmly ignoring the minor detail of the fate of the sauce, "I just been ex-icing my rights as common carrier. When railroads need fuel, zey take coal in transit, an I needed fuel. See?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do Negroes Sneeze?

"It was Professor Schroeder of Louisville," volunteered a surgeon to a reporter, "who first ventured the opinion that the negro never sneezes. The statement was made in reply to a question by Professor Gross, the famous Philadelphia surgeon. A smile passed around the listeners, and Professor Schroeder, observing that there was some doubt about his statement, reiterated it with some force.

"He then explained that while there were no structural arrangements about the breathing apparatus of the colored race that has been discovered which prevented it from sneezing it was a fact that the colored man did not sneeze, though he could be made to sneeze by the use of snuff, pepper and other irritants. He had, he said, never made any experiments in this direction. He also said his system is not so confined to colored people in the southern states. Atmost, he said, the conditions might exist of course which might cause him to sneeze, but none can tell naturally in the south.

"The exchange is now negotiating with every prospect of success, for the purchase of one of six idle brick plants near Akron. It is believed that the plant could be operated successfully, and as the membership of the organization is growing it becomes necessary to provide work for the men.

Akron is also a large milling center, being the home of the American Cereal company and the home of the Akron Cereal company, two of the largest concerns of the kind to be found anywhere. And yet at neither of these can a farmer have his own grain ground. A mill at which this can be done is another thing that the Labor Exchange has in view, to be in operation before the fall season.

While brooms and other articles have been made by the exchange other work has been going on. Two houses have been built for members, and building contractors who have looked them over say they are marvels of workmanship considering their cost. A cobbler, too, has been at work on the shoes and boots of members of the exchange.

The exchange has found it such a comparatively easy matter to secure groceries and provisions in return for brooms and other products that it is now constructing a small frame building which will be fitted up as its own grocery.

Members of the Labor Exchange are intelligent men, and they are so well pleased with their success that they now want the luxury of their own newspaper. They would not expect it to give the current news of the day, they say, but it would treat of the exchange and exchange matters. A committee at the present time is casting about for a suitable man and practical printer to take charge of this proposed new venture.

In all the business which the exchange has done and in all the work that has been accomplished the members have received no pay in money. They are coming to regard the exchange checks they receive as its equivalent, and do not complain. Some of the large stores are now advertising "Labor Exchange checks taken," but at first there was considerable antagonism to the "script." At one time the local chamber of commerce was asked to take steps against it, but it did not do so. Then, again, some persons declared that the checks should be taxed as scrip, but the exchange held that it was not taxable and secured the opinions of prominent attorney sustaining their assertions.

Notwithstanding that its members are paid in checks and the greater part of its business is transacted by this medium of exchange, the local organization is acquiring property. The officers say that for every dollar's worth of labor that has been done, as represented by the checks issued, the exchange has money or other personal or real property amounting to \$1.00.

The present membership of the exchange is 150. The figures will probably be 200 within the next few months. Members are not obliged to work for the exchange, but they may do so, and it is a noteworthy fact that the men associated with this new idea are thoroughly reputable citizens of the class who seek to own their own homes, to educate their children and to deserve the government and the government's special institutions.—Akron (O.) Special in Chicago Record.

Life Seemed a Burden.

"I was very nervous and could not sleep at night. I had no appetite and felt that life was almost a burden. I was not benefited by the prescriptions tried and began taking Hood's Saraparilla. I have taken four bottles and am now as well as I every was in my life." Miss Cora B. Crum, Elk, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are the best family catarrhic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A LABOR EXCHANGE.

IT IS LOCATED IN LIMA, O. C., AND IS SUCCESSFUL.

Started a Few Months Ago in a Humble Way It is Making Great Progress, and its Supporters Are Full of Hope. Some Interesting Details.

The Labor Exchange was established in this city a few months ago more than five men have found regular employment who previously had been without work a greater part of the time. Some even had to be dependent upon charity.

The Labor Exchange is an organization of masons, carpenters and other skilled and unskilled workmen. It is governed by the initiative and referendum and is co-operative in all its dealings with members. An organization having been effected, the exchange proceeded to erect a home for itself in a vacant lot not far from the main manufacturing district, and yet in a place near the Ohio canal, where the demand for ground was limited. This home is a cheap frame structure of two stories, but it answers the purpose. It was built by members of the exchange. In return for their labor they were given labor exchange scrip. The lumber used in constructing the building was paid for in the same way.

The structure was no sooner completed than the manufacture of brooms was undertaken. These were sold to grocers and other dealers. The exchange received cash for them or else its own checks in exchange, members of the organization having used them in purchasing provisions. The manufacture of brooms is very successful, so much so in fact that at a recent meeting the question of operating this department at night was favorably considered. A recent shipment of brooms was made to Mineral Point, O., for which in return the exchange received several cars of coal, which in turn is being used in manufacturing and is sold to members.

The manufacture of baskets for berries, too, has been carried on very successfully, and crates also have been sold in large numbers. Another department to be established at once will manufacture butter trays and similar articles from wood.

The exchange is now negotiating, with every prospect of success, for the purchase of one of six idle brick plants near Akron. It is believed that the plant could be operated successfully, and as the membership of the organization is growing it becomes necessary to provide work for the men.

Akron is also a large milling center,

being the home of the American Cereal company and the home of the Akron Cereal company, two of the largest concerns of the kind to be found anywhere.

And yet at neither of these can a farmer have his own grain ground. A mill at which this can be done is another thing that the Labor Exchange has in view, to be in operation before the fall season.

While brooms and other articles have been made by the exchange other work has been going on. Two houses have been built for members, and building contractors who have looked them over say they are marvels of workmanship considering their cost.

Atmospheric breezes from the Ohio River are health giving recreation make these attractive ocean resorts.

Through train and through car service for this excursion will be very convenient.

Passenger sleeping cars and Pennsylvania Standard Coaches will be run.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Arrangements will be made to stop at Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Arseneau, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Holly Beach, Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

Arrangements will be made to stop at the Atlantic City.

</div

Ladies' Underwear Reduced.

A bargain is doubly a bargain when it comes in the nick of time. The onward sweep of this business requires quick changes of stock and the clearance of every straggling lot. For our purposes these lots of women's Underwear must change owners.

The Metelius Thompson

Dry Goods Co.

Stores 233-235 North Main Street, Lima, O.

Ladies' Jersey Underwear.

All Ladies' Egyptian Vests, whose former price was 15 cents, have been reduced to 10 cents.

All Ladies' Egyptian Vests, whose regular price was 18 cents, have been reduced to 12½ cents.

All 25 cent Balbriggan Vests now 18 cents.

All 50 cent Balbriggan Vests now 35 cents.

Men's heavy Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, shirts and Drawers, have been reduced to 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Special price reductions on every Shirt Waist in the store.

All Waists on table No. 1, (worth up to 75c) 35c

All Waists on table No. 2, (worth up to \$1.25) 79c

All Waists on table No. 3, (worth up to \$1.75) 98c

All Waists on table No. 4, (regardless of former price) \$1.48

Price Reductions at

The Metelius Thompson

Dry Goods Co.

Stores 233-235 North Main St., Lima, O.

Toilet Soaps.

Nancy Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for 5 cents.

Madame Ayers Complexion Soap, 3 cakes for 10 cents.

Dr. Baub's Cutaneous Soap, 10 cents a cake, worth 25 cents.

Fine French Heliotrope Soap, 10 cents a cake.

Shirt Waist Sets.

12½ cent Shirt Waist Sets now 10 cents.

All 50 cent Shirt Waist Sets now 25 cents.

Knitting Socks 10 cents a spool, worth 25 cents.

Ladies' Fine Black Silk Mitts reduced to 15 and 18 cents.

Seamless Stockinet, Dress Shields 5 cents.

All our 15 cent Organza and Lawn Lingerie, in colors, reduced to 8 cents.

The Metelius Thompson

Dry Goods Co.

Stores 233-235 North Main St., Lima, O.

TOMMYROT

About Happy Farmers, and Business Activity.

NEW FEATURE IN FARMING

Proposed by Uncle Archie—He Garners His Fields Instead of His Trunks—Victim of a Practical Joke—Gardens of the Corn Stalks.

Your Uncle Archie is somewhat disconcerted that while his pay sheet is each morning announcing to the world that the Hanna-McKinley prosperity band wagon has arrived in Lima, facts belie his words. He sees all the manufacturers in the town reducing the hours of employment given their men, or laying off large numbers of their workmen, or shutting down their works entirely. Yet he waves his little sheet frantically and shouts that prosperity is here. The shutting down of the Golley & Finley iron works was a stunner for Uncle Archie. The announcement of the fact in last evening's TIMES-DEMOCRAT made him frantic, and when some practical joker dropped in and told him that the firm used gas in all its forges, your old Uncle Archie swallowed the bait, hook and all and made himself ridiculous by publishing such tommyrot.

He does not stop with that blunder, but continues chattering about riding "among the garnered wheat fields and waving corn and hearing the joyous acclamings of the happy farmer."

A "garnered wheat field" is something new. Webster defines "garnered" as something gathered for preservation, or stored in a granary. Your Uncle Archie thinks that when a wheat crop is harvested the entire field is taken into the granary for preservation. He is not much on wheat, but when it comes to "riding through the waving corn" Uncle Archie is right at home. He is particularly happy if while enjoying these excursions as he goes cavorting through the corn field he can hear a few "joyous acclamings of happy farmers."

Acclamings of the joyous variety are a bit hard to get this season because under the curse of the gold standard the products of the farm do not pay the cost of production. The farmer toils in the hot sun to prepare his soil and plant his seed. He harvests his crop and when he gets a load of prime timothy hay in the Lima market he can get about \$5 a ton for it, or if it chance to be clever hay he will let it go for \$4. His wheat, if it be the very best grade, he can only get 75 cents for, and it must weigh full 60 pounds to allow him to do that. Oats he must let go for 16 cents, and his corn will not bring him over 25 cents.

It is pure tommyrot for the Lima Gazette to talk of "happy farmers," etc., while prices of their farms and products are falling on every hand. It is, of course, well understood that the Gazette gets some of Mark Hanna's money for shouting for his prosperity show, when the people all know that it is all a fake pure and simple.

WORSE AGAIN.

The Young Woman Who Attempted Suicide is Not Out of Danger.

Miss Kennedy, the young woman who attempted to suicide Tuesday evening, by taking laudanum, came very near dying at her home on St. John's avenue, last evening. She has not yet recovered from the effects of the drug she swallowed, and last evening she became hysterical and the spell almost resulted fatally.

TIE ANOTHER DAVIS.

W. E. Davis, of Linden Street, Doesn't Want a Divorce.

William E. Davis, of 729 east Linden street, wishes to inform his friends that he and his wife, Mrs. Sarah M. Davis, were not the plaintiff and defendant in the recent Davis divorce suit.

Mr. Davis, of Linden street, is employed by the J. M. Seale Co., and has no intention of or reason for applying for a divorce. The parties in the suit are members of entirely different families, notwithstanding the fact that the names are the same.

If You Want a Home

Already built, or a lot upon which to build, call at The Lima Real Estate Company's office, over TIMES-DEMOCRAT office, from 7 to 8, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

OIL AND GAS

THE MARKET

North Lima 47

South Lima 42

Indiana 42

Pennsylvania 71

The Lima Real Estate Company

Has lots on west High and west North streets.

Choice Fresh Fish

at Kinsell's. 2-24

The Lima Real Estate Company

Has lots in Hughes addition, South Lima.

LONG KNIVES

Are Being Whetted for Deep, Dark Work.

A DOUBLE CONVENTION

Will be Among the Political Attractions Next Week—The Forakerites Have Recovered Their Breath Again and are at Work.

There is fun ahead for the people who are interested in the Republican war between the factions of that party in this county. Several days ago the Hanna crowd, elated with the ruling of the state committee, which recognized them as legitimate Republicans, and the Parmenter-Gaetz-Halfhill-Longsworth crowd as rank outsiders, called a county convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket. The call was signed by S. B. Vertner, chairman, and Edwin Blank, secretary of the committee, and to make the call more offensive to the Forakerites it was supplemented with a copy of the resolution passed at the Columbus meeting of the state committee conferring on the Hanna crowd the authority to act. The call was made for a convention in Music Hall, Lima, Friday, Aug. 13th, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket.

The exultant Hannaites and their friends walked over the Forakerites and made life burdensome to them.

Finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue and they arose in their indignation and called together the members of the former committee. These statesmen held a powwow yesterday afternoon and discussed the situation in all its phases. They could see nothing but annihilation if they kept quiet and finally concluded that they had better make one more stand and go down with banners flying, if they must go down.

In accordance with this plan they have issued a call for a convention to be held on the day and at the same place as the Hanna convention. But they make this one difference in their call:—They call a convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket and selecting a county central committee, the latter feature being lacking in the call issued by the Hanna crowd, who called a convention about a month ago to select delegates to the state convention and to choose a central committee. The Hanna people will endeavor to prevent the selection of a new committee while the Foraker branch will devote its energy to accomplishing that. Neither element has any hope of electing any county officers this season, and the control of the county committee, for what prestige it will be in obtaining federal positions, will be where the battle will be made. The Hanna people avow that there shall be no new committee selected and the Forakerites are equally determined to stampede the convention to that proposition when the proper time arrives. Meantime the work of tramping down the grass to get delegates in line is being carried on industriously by the statesmen who control both branches of the party.

There is no member of the Hanna crowd in Lima more hotting in party service, or more unspared of effort to circumvent or defeat the Forakerites than attorney E. N. Lewis, and many may presume that his effort is for mere love of party. But such is not the case. Brer Lewis has an eye open for the main chance, and has a line out for one of the best jobs in the service. He wants to be special commissioner of the land office—the same position held by the late C. N. Lamion under the Cleve land administration. And it is an open secret that Mr. Lewis has almost a cinch on the position.

Picture Frames Half Price

We have decided to close out our stock of picture mouldings and have marked them down one-half. This means that you can have pictures framed now for one-half the former cost and less than half what you will have to pay when we quit the picture framing business, which we intend doing as soon as our present stock is used up. Naturally the prettiest mouldings will sell first. If you expect to have any picture framing done this fall, you will save at least half by attending this sale.

CARROLL & COONEY.

The Lima Real Estate Company Sells lots on small payments and long time.

For Rent

A new eight room house. It has all modern improvements—bath, interior closet, city water, cistern, large, light cellar, furnace, natural and artificial gas. It is within two minutes' walk of a street car line and within a like distance of the Spring street pavement. Will be ready for occupancy by August 15th. Enquire at once at the TIMES-DEMOCRAT office.

The Lima Real Estate Company Has lots in the Holmes addition, South Lima.

Gasoline Stoves Repaired.

State at Watson's. m w fr

MORE HEIRS

Who Are Asserting Their Claims to the Ball Estate.

NEARLY TWENTY YEARS

Joseph Roney and Jacob Custer, of this city, have been guarding their rights—Leases on the Property Expire This Year.

The recent discoveries concerning the rightful heirs of the famous Ball estate, which have been published exclusively in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT the past few days, have brought forth many additional discoveries and new heirs, several of whom are unknown to each other and are not in any way related, are being discovered every day. Every person who has been mentioned by the TIMES-DEMOCRAT in connection with the account of the vast estates are undoubtedly each and all direct and rightful heirs and this fact is not disproven by the fact that they are many of them unknown and not related to each other.

Joseph Roney, an old and prominent citizen of Lima, who is em

ployed as a machinist at the Lima

Machine Works, and lives on east

Market street, and Jacob Custer, the well-known contractor who lives on

west Spring street, are two more of

the several direct and legal heirs who reside in this city.

Mr. Roney was interviewed last evening by a representative of the

TIMES-DEMOCRAT, and he readily im-

parted some valuable information

concerning the vast fortune and pro-

duced records establishing his im-

mediate family's connection with the

old Quaker Ball family and some im-

portant features concerning the great

wealth which awaits the claims of

the rightful heirs. Joseph Ball, who, according to Mr. Roney's re-

ords, died in Philadelphia in 1832,

was the founder of the great wealth

and, as has been stated, was during

his life time engaged in merchant-

marine. His vessels being destroyed

by French privateers during the war

of 1812, he was compelled to lease his

real estate in order to secure funds

with which to build and equip new

vessels. The first lease was recorded

April 20, 1813. This was for 47

acres of land now in the heart of the

city of Philadelphia and the lease

was given for 84 years, consequently

it expired April 20, of this year, and

almost any person who has negotiated

for the purchase of any property in

a certain portion of the Quaker City

will remember that all terms and

agreements were made "subject to the

Ball estate." Joseph Ball lived

and died a bachelor, but was survived

by six sisters and one brother, all of

whom were married and have left

many descendants. The sisters were

Mary, who became the wife of George

Schmidt (now Smith); Elizabeth,

wife of Aaron Hilbert; Sarah, wife of

Paul Custer; Ann, wife of John Camp-

bell; Hannah, wife of John Holloway,

and Abigail, who married Peter Gil-

bert. John Ball, the only brother,

married Mary Richards, and five

sons were born to them. Mr